

DEMAND RELEASE OF U. S. TROOPERS

Washington Also Wants an Immediate Statement as to Mexico's Intentions.

CAPT. MOREY REPORTED SAFE

Officer Wounded at Carrizal and Left to Die Succeeds in Reaching American Lines.

Washington, June 26.—Full responsibility for the attack of the American troops by Mexican forces at Carrizal has been assumed by the Carranza government.

Demand for the immediate release of the American troops captured in the engagement has been made by the American government with a further demand for an early statement from Carranza as to the course of action he has determined on.

These are the outstanding features of the following communications exchanged between the two governments within the last twenty-four hours and made public Sunday afternoon by Secretary of State Lansing.

Carranza's Note.

The following telegram was sent today to James Linn Rodgers, special representative of the American government in Mexico:

"Mr. Arredondo yesterday delivered to this government the following communication:

"I am directed by my government to inform your excellency with reference to the Carrizal incident, that the chief executive, through the Mexican war department, gave orders to Gen. Jacinto B. Trevino not to permit American forces from General Pershing's column to advance further south, nor to move further west or east from the points where they are located, and oppose new incursions of American soldiers into Mexican territory. These orders were brought by General Trevino to the attention of General Pershing, who acknowledged the receipt of the communication relative thereto.

"On the 22d instant, as your excellency knows, an American force moved eastward quite far from its base, notwithstanding the above orders, and was engaged by Mexican troops at Carrizal, State of Chihuahua. As a result of the encounter, several men on both sides were killed and wounded and seventeen Americans were made prisoners."

Washington's Reply.

"You are hereby instructed to hand to the minister of foreign relations of the de facto government the following:

"The government of the United States can put no other construction upon the communication handed to the Secretary of State of the United States on the 24th of June by Mr. Arredondo, under instruction of your government, than that it is intended as formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico, and of the purpose to attack them without provocation whenever they move from their present position in pursuance of the objects for which they were sent there, notwithstanding the fact that those objects not only involve no unfriendly intention towards the government and people of Mexico, but are, on the contrary, intended only to assist that government in protecting itself and the territory and people of the United States against irresponsible and insurgent bands of rebel marauders.

"I am instructed, therefore, by my government to demand the immediate release of the prisoners taken in the encounter at Carrizal, together with any property of the United States taken with them, and to inform you that the government of the United States expects an early statement from your government as to the course of action it wishes the government of the United States to understand it has determined upon, and that it also expects that this statement be made through the usual diplomatic channels, and not through subordinate military commanders."

"LANSING."

Capt. Morey Safe.

San Antonio, Tex., June 26.—Left to die of loss of blood and thirst, two miles from the scene of the encounter between Mexican and American troops at Carrizal, Capt. Lewis Sydney Morey of the Tenth Cavalry is believed to have made his way safely to the American lines.

General Funston received by telephone tonight from Mrs. Morey, now at Austin, Tex., the following message, which reached her by wireless from the field:

"Somewhere in Mexico—Am back on the line with two men, safe."

"SIDNEY."

That, according to Mrs. Morey, was the manner in which Captain Morey signed all communications to her.

May Clear Up Story of Fight.

A letter from Captain Morey, written while hiding in a hole near the scene of the fight at Carrizal after his men had been broken and scattered by the Mexican force, was received by General Funston through General Pershing tonight.

Few Escaped Trap.

San Antonio, Tex., June 24.—Two troops of the Tenth Cavalry under Capt. Charles T. Boyd practically were annihilated by the attack of Mexican forces under Gen. Felix Gomez at Carrizal Wednesday, according to indications given in a fragmentary report received by General Funston from General Pershing tonight.

General Pershing's message stated that only seven survivors, including those who arrived last night, have returned to the main column. All were enlisted men, but the report did not say whether there were non-commissioned officers among them.

Mounted Mexicans Charged.

According to the stories of the survivors as outlined in General Pershing's report, a mounted force of Mexicans made a mounted charge from the flank at the conclusion of a parley between Captain Boyd and General Gomez, at the same time that a machine gun opened fire from the front as General Gomez reached his lines.

Captain Boyd ordered his men to dismount as the machine gun opened fire, and the combined effect of the Mexican charge, the machine gun fire and the rifle fire from the Mexican garrison of Carrizal, which had almost surrounded the little American force under cover of the parley sought by General Gomez to discuss whether Captain Boyd should be allowed to pass through the town, stampeded the horses.

With their mounts gone, caught without means of escape, ringed about on three sides with the fire of an overwhelming force, the fate of the little detachment is believed by officers here to have been sealed.

Tension Up in Washington.

Washington, June 24.—General Pershing's report indicating that the American cavalry command engaged at Carrizal was the object of a treacherous attack by Carranza soldiers stirred Washington tonight with a deeper apprehension, than has been aroused by any other development in the series which have brought the countries to the brink of war. There were many grim evidences that tension had been greatly increased. President Wilson, who had retired before the news reached Washington, was awakened and talked with Secretary Baker over the telephone. At the War Department officials apparently credited for the first time the story that the Mexican troops had been guilty of an act which could lead only to the most serious consequences.

Only Seven Left Out of 130.

The strength of the two troops, C and K, is not known here, but it is estimated that they could not have exceeded 130 men, allowing for those sick and on detached service. With only seven survivors reported as arriving at the main column the number of those unaccounted for, at least speculatively, is pitifully small.

The report from General Pershing stated that the stories of the survivors was confused and did not conform in all details with the report made from the first arrivals from the battlefield.

Relief Squadrons Not Heard From.

General Pershing reported that there was a scene of wild confusion when the Mexicans opened fire and their cavalry charged. The stragglers apparently were cut off in an effort of Captain Boyd to extricate his men from the jaws of the trap which was closing on his command, or fled before the outcome of the battle could be learned.

General Pershing, according to his report, had received no word from the two battalions of the Eleventh Cavalry which he had sent to rescue the remnants of Captain Boyd's expedition. He stated that he had taken no measures to support the squadrons of the Eleventh Cavalry.

Vera Cruz, June 24.—The streets of Vera Cruz are thronged tonight with American refugees seeking quarters in hotels and rooming houses. Many of them will occupy benches or walk the streets tonight, because most of the available quarters were occupied long since.

At 6:30 o'clock tonight a special train of eight box cars, carrying Americans and their baggage, arrived here, after being on the road for nearly thirty-six hours.

Mexicans Began Fight.

San Antonio, Tex., June 23.—Stragglers from the Tenth Cavalry detachment that was in the fight at Carrizal arrived at General Pershing's headquarters today and told him that the fighting began with an unprovoked attack on the Americans at the conclusion of a parley with the Mexican commander. General Pershing transmitted their story to General Funston tonight, who immediately referred it to the War Department.

CONGRESS TO ACT ON WAR SITUATION

May Vote Confidence in President or Declare Hostilities Against Mexico,

MEDIATION PLAN IS HALTED

Latin American Diplomats Given to Understand There is No Chance—Militia on Way.

Washington, June 27.—A formal declaration of war or a vote of confidence in the President of the United States is expected to be enacted by Congress within a few days.

Unless the Carranza government backs down from its present position of demanding the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico it will be a resolution declaring war.

If Carranza should recede, or if the mediation plans of the South American republics should bear fruit, it will be a resolution approving the policy of the administration, showing that Congress is back of the President.

That some action is to be proposed soon is the opinion of the members of the House committee on foreign relations and of other members of the House and members of the Senate. A majority of them believe it will be a declaration of war, since few can see a way out of the present situation for Carranza.

U. S. Halts Mediation Plan.

Washington, June 27.—Efforts toward Latin-American mediation in the Mexican crisis, favored by Carranza officials, collapsed today without having reached the stage of a formal proposal to the United States.

It was made plain by Secretary Lansing to Ignacio Calderon, minister of Bolivia, who called with the intention of asking whether the United States would entertain an offer of the services of its Southern neighbors to aid in avoiding war, that the Washington government sees nothing in the situation that would warrant arbitration proceedings.

Militia Start South.

Washington, June 27.—The first militia organization to get under way for the border tonight was the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry Regiment, which left the camp at Framingham at 11:10 o'clock for El Paso. Two batteries of New Jersey field artillery also entrained. Other national guard organizations will leave as soon as railroad equipment can be provided and routing arranged. General Wood, at New York, was informed that the entire Connecticut guard was ready to entrain at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Trains bearing the Connecticut soldiers were expected to get away late tonight.

Negroes Fought Nobly.

Columbus, N. M., June 27.—American negro troopers faced almost certain death at Carrizal with smiles in their eyes and slang on their lips, and they burst into song once or twice as they fought their grim fight against odds. This was the story told by Captain Lewis S. Morey, when he arrived at field headquarters today.

THE MOOSE ARE FOR HUGHES

Progressive National Committee at Chicago Formally Indorses Republican Nominee for President.

Chicago, June 27.—By a vote of 32 to 6, with nine members declining to vote, the national committee of the Progressive party today at the end of a stormy session indorsed Charles E. Hughes for president and the Bull Moose party practically went out of existence as a national political organization.

The fight in the committee to indorse Hughes was led by George W. Perkins of New York, James H. Garfield of Ohio and Chester H. Rowell of California.

The radical element in the committee represented by Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, Bainbridge Colby of New York, Henry F. Cochems of Wisconsin and John M. Parker of Louisiana vigorously protested against the indorsement of any candidate for president and fought the majority at every step of the proceedings. The minority's first move was to insist on an open meeting of the committee, winning after a number of the committeemen, led by John M. Parker of Louisiana, bolted the meeting.

After Secretary Oscar King Davis read Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's letter, in which he finally declined the presidential nomination of the party and urged that Mr. Hughes be supported by Progressives in order to defeat President Wilson, the committee voted to accept the Colonel's declination and took a recess for luncheon.

Stood Up for His Mother.

Three-year-old Sherman was visiting a neighbor and sat watching her make a cake. As she put in the ingredients he kept asking, "What's that?" Finally he asked her what kind of cake she was making and the lady replied:

"An angel cake. Don't your mamma ever make angel cake?"

He studied for a little time and then, in a tone of assurance that his mamma could not be outdone by anyone, replied:

"No, she just makes the Lord's cake."

The Proper Place.

"Janet's young man is an aviator." "Then why don't she entertain him in the sky parlor?"

Avoiding Discussion.

"You must give your wife credit for knowing as much about the political situation as you do?"

"That's what I want to do," replied Mr. Growcher. "I want to give her credit for about everything without putting her to the trouble of explaining a single word."

Efficiency.

"It's a shame we don't get more work out of our city officials. Something ought to be done about it."

"It wouldn't be a bad idea to move the city hall nearer to the baseball grounds. Then the office holders wouldn't waste so much time getting up there and back."

Toads do no harm at all.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics.

Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

LOOKED ON IT AS "SLAM"

Poet Found Reflection on His Writings in Picture Put on Exhibition by Painter.

Tearing along the street, my friend M—, who is but a little-known poet and novel writer, encountered me with flashing eyes and threatening mien.

I stopped him and asked, "Whatever is the matter?"

"The matter is," he rejoined furiously, "that I am going to his house to punch his head."

"Whose head?"

"Why, that scoundrel's the painter J—. Owing to a personal grudge against me, he has made me ridiculous in the face of the world."

"How is that?"

"Why, I just came from the permanent exhibition of paintings. He has exhibited a picture there called 'The Allegory of Sleep.' A man is in an armchair with his head inclining on his breast and his arms drooping. He is sleeping profoundly, and holds, clasped in his right hand, a half-opened book—the last volume of my poems, with my portrait appearing on the cover!"

Heads and "Tales."

When the dynamite trial was held in this city, the name of Charles Miller became a household word. In one small Indiana town the children of a certain family who knew the attorney were fond of acting out Bible scenes. The two older sisters had decided on the story of John the Baptist, and asked little John to take the part of the Bible hero. John was from Missouri and had to be shown. After carefully explaining the importance of his part to him, and the mighty character whom he was to impersonate, John looked up in disgust, and drawled: "Naw! I ain't goin' to be no John the Baptist. I'd rather be somebody great like Charlie Miller." — Indianapolis News.

Reminder of Famous Jester.

In Braunschweig, a quaint old German town, is pointed out the building—still used as a bakeshop—where Till Eulenspiegel, famous as a jester in the fourteenth century, worked as a boy. Many who have listened to the musical composition, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," which enshrines his name, have never associated this with the merry baker boy of Braunschweig. He is credited with having made many little gingerbread owls and monkeys, which he gave away to children. The shop at No. 11 Backerlat still does a thriving business—or did prior to war times.

Silent, but Eloquent.

Otto H. Kahn, who has given his estate in England as a home for blind soldiers, was talking about the horrors of war.

"The other day," he said, "two men on a Hoboken pier saw a huge cargo of wooden legs being loaded on a steamer for shipment to Europe."

"Those wooden legs," said the first man, "are a mighty eloquent argument against war, are they not?"

"Yes," the other man agreed; "they're what you might call stump speeches."

Woodwork.

"Is it your intention to offer your enemy an olive branch?"

"I'm not sure," replied Senator Sorghum. "We'll try out the olive branch proposition; but we'll fix the thing so it can be turned into an ax handle."

Fish always are very intelligent.

Dutch Establish New Mark.

The drainage of the inland lake of 35,000 acres formed north of Amsterdam by the disastrous floods of January last has been completed, save for one or two of the deeper "polders" or basins in the area in question. The construction and installation of the giant pumping plant on the restored Zuyder Zee dikes was carried out in four weeks, and the actual pumping took another four, so that the problem of removing something like 200,000,000 cubic meters of water was dealt with in a matter of two months only. So far as Dutch engineers are aware, this is an unequalled feat in any other country in the world. The advance made by modern hydrographic engineering may be gathered from the fact that after the floods of February, 1825, the draining took until July, 1826, lasting thus a period of seventeen months.

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Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Real Humorist.

"My nephew, Perry Pert, ought to be writing button busters for the Star-beams column, right now!" said old Isaac Ickery. "He's a whole lot fuller of yummer than the fellows that are writing 'em. Why, just yesterday I handed him a paper with a picture in it of that 'ere big-nosed Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and says I, 'What do you think of him?' And as quick as a flash he answered right back, 'Goodness only nose!' just like that!" — Kansas City Star.

Red Cross Ball Blue, made in America, therefore the best, delights the housewife. All good grocers. Adv.

From Our New Dictionary. Cipher—Something one can always get for nothing.

Ignorance—Sometimes it's bliss, and sometimes it's blisters.

Clove—A scent frequently used to disguise the breath of suspicion.

Egg—Something a hen lays simply because she can't stand it on end.

Compromise—An agreement by which two parties get what they don't want.—Indianapolis Star.

IF YOU OR ANY FRIEND

Suffer with Rheumatism or Neuritis, acute or chronic, write for my FREE BOOK on Rheumatism—Its Cause and Cure. Most wonderful book ever written, it's absolutely FREE. Jesse A. Case, Dept. C. W., Brockton, Mass.—Adv.

Albumen in Wheat.

Professor Dawley says that chemical analysis of different grains shows wheat to contain a larger amount of albumen than any other grain. Therefore it is the grain to make the base for egg-producing food.

Modest Girl.

He—And what do you want for your birthday?

She—Really, I don't want anything. But I know you'll buy me something terribly nice and expensive and new, you're such a dear, reckless boy.—Princeton Tiger.

"I hate jam."

"Do you mean on bread or in the trolley cars?"